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B. H. S. Col. Vol. 11
Silman Chapman
J. B. Chapman

Academy Herald.

VOL. II.

BETHEL, ME., NOVEMBER, 1878.

No. 1.

NOTICE.

The undersigned desires to inform the public that he is located in the Mill formerly occupied by Chapman & Locke, where he is prepared to offer for sale

Corn, Meal, Shorts, Oats, Flour,

ETC., AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE RATES.

E. S. KILBORN, Bethel, Me.

Particular Attention Paid to Custom Grinding.

BURNHAM & MASON

HAVE A FULL LINE OF

Millinery and Fancy Goods,

Which they are selling at prices to suit the times.

Give them a call before looking elsewhere.

Cor. Main and Broad Sts., Bethel, Me.

J. U. P. BURNHAM,
PHOTOGRAPHER,

1878. BETHEL, MAINE. 1878.

NEGATIVES PRESERVED.

B. F. GREENE, M.D.,

Homeopathist Physician & Surgeon,

BETHEL HILL, MAINE.

Office and residence on Main St., near the Post Office. Particular attention given to the treatment of diseases of the Eye and Ear.

NATHAN W. ETHRIDGE,
Boot and Shoe Maker,

In the old Post Office Building, back of Jeweller's Shop,
BETHEL HILL, MAINE.

Special attention given to REPAIRING and SEWED WORK. All orders promptly attended to.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Bethel and vicinity to his new and carefully selected

STOCK OF GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

Dress and Trimming Goods,

Ladies' Cloakings,

Shawls, Cashmeres,

Flannels, Cassimeres,

Prints, Sheetings,

Worsted and Fancy Goods,

Boots, Shoes, &c., &c.

ALSO CHOICE GRADES OF

Flour and Groceries,

And a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold

AT THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH,

Or exchanged for Farm Produce for which the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE will be allowed.

G. P. BEAN,

Cor. Main and Church Streets, Bethel, Maine.

Bethel Savings Bank,

BETHEL, ME.

O. H. MASON, Pres. E. FOSTER, JR., Treas.

DEPOSITS will draw interest from the first day of each month.

INTEREST payable on the first days of May and November of each year.

TRUSTEES — O. H. Mason, Timothy Walker, Samuel B. Twitchell, Samuel D. Philbrook, John M. Philbrook, Ceylon Rowe, Wm. H. Goddard.

GOULD'S ACADEMY,

BETHEL, MAINE.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

D. T. TIMBERLAKE, A.B., Principal	Teacher of Ancient Languages and Sciences.
E. B. VINING, A.B., Associate	Teacher of Virgil and Higher Mathematics.
Mrs. I. M. TIMBERLAKE	Teacher of French and German.
.....	Teacher of Common English Branches.
F. B. HODGKINS	Teacher of Penmanship and Book-Keeping.
Miss LAURA C. HALL	Teacher of Music and Oil Painting.

COURSES OF STUDY.

- I. Introductory Course.
- II. Higher English Course.
- III. Classical Course.
- IV. College Preparatory Course.
- V. Music Course.

The Courses of Study, which have been arranged with much care, cannot fail to meet the wants of all, and as that school is most efficient which is best classified, it is earnestly hoped that every pupil will follow some one of the courses as nearly as possible.

All classes will receive a thorough and faithful drill. Nearly an hour will be given to each recitation. The classes in Penmanship and Book-Keeping will be under the charge of a teacher of experience, and it is believed that students will here find rare advantages for pursuing these studies. Thorough instruction will also be furnished in Music and Oil Painting.

A strict record of each student's rank, deportment, absences, etc., will be kept and published monthly. Students will be seated in school according to their general rank.

RATES OF TUITION.

Languages	\$6.00
Higher English	5.50
Common English	5.00
Book-Keeping, extra	1.50
Penmanship, extra	1.25
Music, 20 lessons, extra	10.00
Oil Painting, 20 lessons, extra	10.00
Incidentals	.25

No deduction will be made for absence the first or last week of the term, nor will any bill be made for less than eight weeks except in cases of sickness. Students leaving before the close of the term, will be charged 55, 50, and 45 cents per week.

Board in private families, including fuel, lights, and washing, can be secured at \$2.75 to \$3.50 per week. Pleasant rooms for self-board at reasonable rates.

The Winter Term of Ten Weeks begins Dec. 3.
The Spring Term of Twelve Weeks begins Feb. 25.

For board, rooms, or further information, application can be made to the Principal, Bethel, Me.

Send for a Catalogue.

S. L. HALL,
Druggist, Apothecary,

—AND DEALER IN—

Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Toilet and Fancy
Articles, Books, Stationery, and
Paper Hangings.

CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

BETHEL, MAINE.

BETHEL MARBLE WORKS

G. W. HASKELL, Prop'r.

Monuments, Tablets, and Headstones

Constantly on hand and Manufactured to Order.

Orders by mail promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed.

Bethel, November, 1878.

Academy Herald.

VOL. II.

BETHEL, ME., NOVEMBER, 1878.

NO. I.

Academy Herald.

PUBLISHED QUARTERLY, DURING THE ACADEMIC
YEAR, BY THE STUDENTS OF

GOULD'S ACADEMY.

D. T. TIMBERLAKE, Principal.

EDITORS.

LUCIUS B. FOLSOM, Managing Editor.

HERBERT F. TWITCHELL, WALTER C. WINTER,

ANGIE L. SWAN, MINNIE K. LARY,

EMMA A. TIMBERLAKE.

BE IN EARNEST.

A PARODY.

If you do not at the roll-call
Prove that you are punctual, too,
If, when all the names are spoken,
There is no response from you,
When you're called amid life's conflicts,
In the ranks your place to fill,
You'll be found among the laggards,—
In the rear, you'll linger still.

If you scorn to mount, with others,
Science's pathway, steep and high;
You must stand and see your comrades,
Eager, earnest, pass you by.
Though you careless gaze upon them,
As they quickly pass along,
Vainly, in your empty future,
You'll wished you had joined the throng.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting,
For some one else to do your part;
Cheerfully, earnestly, you must labor,
Not with faint or drooping heart.
Take "Excelsior" for your motto,
Go up higher day by day;
Then all obstacles will vanish
Doubts and fears will pass away.

HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

A distinguished modern writer has said that a nation's history is contained in the history of its language. If this be so, nothing more justly demands our attention, nor will anything more richly repay our labor

than a survey of the rise and progress of the English tongue, a language which has been the vehicle of the grandest thoughts in modern days, and seems destined to become well-nigh universal.

A few years before the Christian Era, when Rome was in the fullness of her power, and Cæsar was carrying her victorious eagles from one end of the continent to the other, the British Islands were inhabited by barbarians who spoke the Celtic language. Cæsar, having conquered Gaul, and led by desire of further conquest, determined to cross the Channel. He succeeded in partially subjugating the inhabitants, but the work was prosecuted subsequently with more permanent success by Agricola, and Roman arts and speech were introduced to a considerable extent.

In later years, when the legions of Rome were recalled to protect the Empire, the Celts, who had remained unconquered in their mountain fastnesses, rushed down upon their more civilized brethren and began a wholesale slaughter. These, in their own defence, called in the Saxon pirates who infested the coast, and thus paved the way for those invasions, which almost entirely exterminated them, and introduced that element which is the foundation of the English language, the Anglo-Saxon. Of the Celtic speech there are scarcely more than a hundred words remaining at the present day. *Basket, gown, and kiln* are examples.

Thus the Saxon race and speech gained possession of England. Nearly all our more common terms are derived from thence, and constitute the language of the common people. In the fifth century these barbarians were converted to Christianity through the influence of monks sent out by Pope Augus-

tine, and here was introduced the first Latin element of any importance, as the Saxons had utterly obliterated all traces which had been left by their Roman predecessors, except in the names of a few towns such as Gloucester, which are derived in part from the Latin *castra* (a camp). The words which were thus introduced naturally relate, for the most part, to religious ceremonies.

But now comes the second grand epoch in the history of England and her language. In 1066 the Normans, under William the Conqueror, made an invasion, and the Saxons in their turn became the subject race. The Norman tongue, a corruption of the Latin, was made the court language, and all who hoped for honors or position were obliged to learn it. After a few centuries these two rival races and tongues were more or less thoroughly amalgamated, and we have to-day as the result our present English language. But this has been a plant of slow growth. Gower and Chaucer, the father of English song, began the work; Shakespeare and Milton took it up, and it remains for us to carry it on. Ours is a language well deserving all the encomiums bestowed upon it.

Grimm, perhaps the greatest of philologists and a German, has declared that it seems likely to become the dominant language of the earth. It has sustained some of the noblest minds which the world can boast; its literature is inferior to none, not even the Greek, and whatever is to be its future, the past, at least, is secure, and of that we have just reason to be proud. Without, however, entertaining exaggerated notions of its power and beauty, it is certainly worth the earnest endeavor of every educated man to preserve it in its purity, and to hand it down to posterity richer, nobler, better than before, if this be possible.

ALUMNUS.

The latest definition of a button—"A small event which is always coming off."

EDUCATION A HELP TO TRUE FREEDOM.

Freedom is a great word. It is a word that has engaged the attention of men in every age. It has burned in their hearts; lived in their hopes; has been borne upon their thoughts; and heard, in their bursting, echoes of flying joy. It is a word consecrated in our national institutions; chanted in our national songs; and employed in our national anniversaries. Freedom is a great word because it expresses a great thing,—a great want of humanity. And what is this great thing expressed by the word freedom? In answer, I would say that there are different forms and conditions of freedom. There is freedom from personal bondage; freedom from political subjection; and freedom as an inward and spiritual fact, or freedom of soul. And freedom in these different forms depends, in a great measure, upon education. We may have Charters of Privileges, Declarations of Independence, and Proclamations of Emancipation, but unless the people are educated they cannot enjoy any kind of freedom that is really worth enjoying. Men, in the ignorance of barbarism, may be free from the yoke of civil institutions, but other and worse chains will bind them. It is the truth that makes us free, and the highest truth brings the highest freedom. But education is a ladder which we must climb if we would reach the different heights of truth, and enjoy freedom in its different forms. In order to be free we must cut loose from all error and take fast hold of the truth, and education helps us to do the one and the other.

To rise above all superstitious notions, and be prepared for the exercise of the privileges of well-regulated civil governments, we must be educated. In all governments the educated have the advantage over the uneducated, and too often they use that advantage with a view of exalting themselves and debasing others. Education will, in a great

measure, prevent this inequality. A highly educated people will not submit to tyranny either in politics or religion, but will firmly resolve to have an opinion, a judgment, a decision of their own, and will maintain it in every honorable and lawful way. Hence the importance of education. But that the masses may be educated we must not only have our free schools all over the land, but we must have our great centers of light: our high schools, academies, and colleges. We have many of these, but some of them are not what they ought to be. And here let me ask: Is the center of Light in the town of Bethel what it ought to be? Have we a school building that is an honor to the place and calculated to draw students from abroad? And have we the apparatus essential for the illustration of the different branches of study in a first-class academy? I hope the time is not far distant when I shall be able to give an affirmative answer to these questions.

BETA.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

We define labor as muscular exertion of body or exertion of mind, or both. The man who tills the soil, builds our houses, or fits our clothing, is no more a laborer than the merchant in his counting-room, the clerk at his desk, the teacher in the school-room, the lawyer with his brief, or the minister with his sermon. Each toils in his own sphere, and the world is benefited by his labor. One is as honorable as the other; and none but ignoble minds make class distinction. It is *character* that makes the man, not *occupation*. The man who repairs our shoes may be as much a gentleman as the lawyer who pleads our cause in court, or the judge who presides over its deliberations. Capital is the accumulation of labor. The boy that earns twenty *cents* a day and saves *five* of it is on the direct road to wealth, while the man that earns five *dollars* a day and spends *six*, is on the direct

road to bankruptcy. It is what a man saves, not what he earns, that makes him a capitalist. The boy that *owns* a jack-knife, is a capitalist to that extent, while the man in possession of a manufacturing establishment and *owes* for it, is far from being one. Hence one man's capital is his muscular strength; another's, his mechanical skill; another's, his education. Each starts upon his chosen work and follows his occupation diligently, earnestly, perseveringly, and succeeds. Diligent, earnest, persevering labor, with that integrity, has its reward in any vocation; and that man will succeed who follows Franklin's advice to the village cobbler, "stick to your last."

There is no antagonism between labor and capital. Each is dependent upon the other. The man who employs his surplus earnings in building a house, calls to his aid not only the mechanic who performs the labor, but he makes drafts upon the architect, the miner, the nail manufacturer, the lumberman, the brick-maker, the glass-blower, the manufacturer of lime, barrels, oils, and paints, the tiller of the soil; railroads, steamboats, sailing vessels, in fact, calls into requisition a multitude of industries to provide a shelter. So in providing clothing or food, all the industries and energies of the people are called into requisition.

The shoes we wear call for contributions from the cattle of Illinois, the forests of Maine, the pines of the Carolinas, the flax and hemp growers of Kentucky, the manufacturers of iron and steel in Birmingham, Eng., of thread in Rhode Island, and the railroad and steamboat companies of the two continents, as well as from the services of the village shoemaker.

All our industries, and inventive genius, and mechanical skill, and surplus earnings, are necessary to a healthy state of society and to the prosperity of the people, and he, who by voice or pen attempts to antagonize labor and capital is an enemy to mankind and deserves their execration.

W.

Academy Herald.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF EDUCATION.

PRINTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE, LEWISTON.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL, Main Street.—Rev. C. E. Bisee, Pastor. Regular Sabbath Services at 10.45 A.M. Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer Meeting at 7 P.M. Class Meeting Tuesday at 7 P.M.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL, Church Street.—Supplied. Regular Sabbath Service at 10.45 A.M. Sabbath School at 12 M. Social Meetings Sunday evening at 7 o'clock, and Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL, Mayville.—Rev. David Garland, Pastor. Public Sabbath Services at 11 A.M., and 1.15 P.M. Sabbath School at 12 M. A Lecture or Prayer Meeting Sabbath evening at 6½ o'clock. Prayer Meeting Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

UNIVERSALIST, Church Street.—Rev. A. Bosserman, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 1.15 and 7 P.M. Sunday School at 11.45 A.M.

TRAINS LEAVE

For Paris, Portland, and Boston at 5.12 and 10.12 A.M.

For Island Pond, Montreal, and the West at 11.40 A.M., and 4.35 P.M.

The 10.12 A.M. train connects with M. C. R. R. trains at Danville Junction for Lewiston, Waterville, and Bangor; and at Yarmouth Junction for Brunswick, Bath, and Augusta.

MAILS CLOSE

For Portland, Boston, Lewiston, and all places East at 9.45 A.M., and 8.30 P.M.

For Gorham, Island Pond, Montreal, and all places West at 4.15 P.M.

For the Lakes, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 7.45 A.M.

For Albany, Tuesdays and Saturdays, at 5.30 P.M.

The term of school so nearly passed has been unusually pleasant and profitable. We are a little sad as we approach its close; yet not regretfully so, for we have made good use of our time, and can look back on pleasant hours well spent. The school is certainly improving; and we think that those who patronize it will have no cause for regret.

Some new faces appeared among us at the opening of the term. These we are always glad to see. New students will ever find a welcome among us. The great wonder to us is that there are not more; for in our own vicinity are many neglecting their opportunities for acquiring an education simply because they do not know its value, or because they have no desire for improvement. In short they lack ambition; and a man without ambition is like a locomotive without steam—

it can only run on the *down grade*. There is as much need of an education at the present time as at any previous period; perhaps more. It has become almost indispensable to success in life. Those who are neglecting these opportunities are throwing away the possibility of obtaining that influence, wealth, and happiness which education alone can give. Let me say to all such, you are making a vital mistake. Acquire all the knowledge you can. A *little* even is worth a great deal. It may cost you some effort, but so much the more will be its value. Some of the best scholars in almost every school are those who are working their own way in the world. Those who are earnest in helping themselves will usually obtain help from others. Do not neglect your education.

After the first six weeks of the Term, students begin to leave School. Perhaps some only intended to remain half a term, others go away to teach, while others, we are sorry to say, leave because they have to write a composition or declaim at exhibition. Thus the school which began with eighty or more closes with perhaps fifty. This is not as it should be. It is not only an injury to those who leave but also to those who remain. The classes do not have the life they had before. Recitations have not the charm they had when all were present. An old saying is that "Two heads are better than one;" so the more heads in the class the more interesting the class.

It is also of the greatest importance that students be present the last two weeks of the term, for then some of the more interesting topics are discussed and important lessons reviewed. A review of what we have been over during the term is very necessary, to fix the lessons more firmly in our minds. Errors which were made at first are corrected and new ideas brought to light. If we pass a thorough examination, we leave School at the

close of the term with a certainty that we have improved in our studies, while the student who leaves before the examination does not have this certainty.

Let us as students reflect upon this subject, and try in the future to make our school more interesting by being present not only every week but every day of the week. If we have not the means or time to attend a whole term, let us wait till we do, then go with the determination to remain until its close.

During the past year there has been a great change in the exercises of our School. Among other things we are now required to read and declaim original essays. This naturally causes some "grumbling" among those who thought it a severe task to read or declaim even a selected article; and yet they do credit to themselves and to the School by the excellence of their productions.

As this is something new to us we ought to give it more than a passing notice. It is surely going to do us a vast amount of good. It not only enlarges our minds, but it also arouses the latent powers within us and develops the faculty of concentrating all our thoughts upon one subject. When our school days are ended and we become engaged in the active duties of life, we shall then find this drill to be a great help to us. Having become accustomed to deliver pieces of our own productions in public, we shall have more confidence in our own ability, without which any man is almost sure to fail.

The writing of one composition each term may seem to be of little value, yet Macaulay says, "It is better to digest one page than to devour a whole volume;" so it is better to write one composition, and do that well, than to write a dozen carelessly.

Hereafter when asked to write a composition let us do it cheerfully, and without a word of opposition. We shall thus show, by

our willingness, that we mean to do all within our power for our own advancement, and not to be driven to do that which we know is for our own good.

DIFFICULTIES.

Difficulty is something we all have to combat more or less in life. It seems to have been the Divine intention that every life should have some difficulties to overcome. Though for a time we may be led along through pleasant valleys and by the side of still waters, yet this is only for a time; soon our pathway becomes strewn with thorns. The waters, which but a short time ago were so still, are now roaring in our ears, and the waves are beating against the bank as if threatening to engulf us. Shall we falter and try to shun these obstacles or shall we press nobly on and at last overcome them? The greater the difficulties to be overcome, and the greater the sacrifice we have to make to obtain an object, the higher we prize it. No object is truly worth obtaining that can be obtained without effort; so no life is truly worth living that can be lived without difficulties.

Difficulty is what we need to mould our character aright. It is what calls forth one's noblest and best faculties. Is it he who sits idly waiting for some good fortune that gains wealth and fame? No, it is he who puts forth all his energies to win for himself the prize. It is he who, without any help but that which lies in his own heart and brain, passes by the smaller difficulties at which weaker ones tremble, and presses on until he reaches the place he has fixed as his goal.

As we said before, all have difficulties to overcome. The rich and the poor, the young and the old, the learned and the ignorant; all have their own difficulties to combat. Let us look back at the trials we experienced when we were children. How very insignificant

they appear in comparison with those we have to encounter now. Why is this? It is because every difficulty met and overcome lessens the next, or rather increases our strength and powers for battling with new ones, till at length nothing seems beyond our reach. Before perseverance and untiring patience difficulties vanish like the morning dew at the approach of the bright rays of the sun.

When we reflect on what has been done by man's patience and perseverance we feel that we need not be discouraged. Think of that little band of Pilgrims as they embarked in that one vessel, the Mayflower. Behold them pursuing that uncertain and tedious voyage. Suns rose and set, weeks and months passed, still no sight of the wished for land, but at last, after five months passage, they landed on the rocks of Plymouth. With so many difficulties to overcome, does it seem possible that there could have gone forth a progress so steady, a growth so wonderful? Milton struggled with great difficulties. He himself said, "He doubted whether he had not been born an age too late." His poetical genius derived no benefits from the civilization which surrounded him, or from the learning he had acquired, and he looked back with many feelings of regret to the ruder age of simple words and vivid impressions. But this did not discourage him, he pressed on until he became one of the greatest of all poets and scholars. The Alps, forming, it would seem, an insurmountable barrier to the progress of any army, did not discourage Napoleon. "There shall be no Alps," he said, and straightway his master mind formed and executed a plan by which he could reach Italy. When Columbus proposed a voyage across the ocean to these shores he met with opposition on all sides, still he was not discouraged, and after years of waiting he obtained from Queen Isabella the aid he so much desired.

These are only a few of the many in-

stances where perseverance and patient toil have overcome difficulties.

"The heights by great men reached and kept,
Were not attained by sudden flight;
But they, while their companions slept,
Were toiling upward in the night."

PRIZE DECLAMATIONS AND READINGS.

The Prize Declamations and Readings of the Fall Term were given at the First Congregational Church, Thursday evening, Nov. 14th, with the following programme:

PRAYER.

MUSIC.

1. Rhyme of Jennie Eagleheart. FLORENCE E. BROCK.
2. Don't Forget the Potatoes. PAUL K. AMES.
3. Our Honored Dead. NORA A. BURBANK.
4. James Otis. FRANK I. BROWN.
5. The Sisters. FRANCES H. BROWN.

MUSIC.

6. Duties of American Citizens. HANNO H. CUSHMAN.
7. The Starless Crown. BLANCHE R. DUSTON.
8. Return of the British Fugitives. HERBERT A. EDWARDS.
9. The Wreck of the Hesperus. EMMA A. GROVER.

MUSIC.

10. Eulogy on Daniel Webster. LUCIUS B. FOLSOM.
11. High Tide on the Coast of Lincolnshire. MINNIE K. LARY.
12. Sympathy with the Greeks. ASA G. TIMBERLAKE.
13. The Monarch's Lesson. ANGIE L. SWAN.

MUSIC.

14. Marco Bozzaris. HERBERT F. TWITCHELL.
15. The Changed Cross. EMMA A. TIMBERLAKE.
16. Destiny of America. WALTER C. WINTER.
17. The Swan Song of Parson Avery. AVA L. YOUNG.

MUSIC.

COMMITTEE OF AWARD.—Enoch Foster, Jr., Esq., M. W. Davis, A.M., Rev. A. Bosserman.

The prize for excellence in reading was awarded to Ava L. Young, and for excellence in speaking to Walter C. Winter.

KIND WORDS.

To win the erring from his path,
 To turn his feet from ways of death,
 One gentle, loving word is worth
Ten thousand threats of pain.
 To turn a brother strayed
 When sin her snare for souls has laid,
 One sorrowing look, one kind word said,
 Draws him to thee again.

When you the timid flock would lead
 To pastures sweet in grassy mead,
 You would not urge them on the road
 With stick and stone and shout;
 With gentle words and kind caress
 You'd lead them in the way in peace.
 Just so the erring; do not cease
 To turn their feet about.

Our loving Saviour knew full well
 The faults which in our nature dwell;
 Yet from His lips there only fell
 The kindest of reproof.
 E'en when His friends His name denied,
 In craven fear or haughty pride,
 A sorrowing look, no word beside,
 Of Peter's sin gave proof.

So gentle words are ever strong
 In every battle 'gainst the wrong,
 And victory doth to him belong
 Who uses them each day.
 Then scatter kindness as you go
 Through ways of joy, or ways of woe,
 And thus your journey here below,
 To Heaven shall lead the way.

LOCALS.

Leap Frog.

An Indian Summer.

Lyceums this Term.

O, ye musical folks!

A close contest for the back seats.

Several new advertisements this time.

Who signed the petitions? "O, ye heath-
 ens!"

Harper's School Geography is still the
 favorite text-book.

Quite a large number of students have
 left school to teach.

Trimming the trees has added much to the
 beauty of the Academy Grounds.

Monroe's Readers which have been intro-
 duced this term, are giving universal satis-
 faction.

Our little Paper is living rather an irregu-
 lar life, owing to the want of patronage from
 the citizens.

We are glad to hear of the success of the
 teachers who have gone out from the Acad-
 emy this fall.

Owing to hard work incident to the last
 weeks of school our paper does not appear as
 early as it otherwise would.

The Winter Term begins Tuesday, Dec.
 3d. Catalogues, giving full information, can
 be had by addressing the Principal.

The young man that was not able to
 attend school after being escorted home by
 two young ladies, has our deepest sympathy.

One of our editors thinks he has more
 work than he can do, yet he can find time to
 attend a musical convention of four days
 duration.

The old Academy still stands. We hoped
 that it would have been torn down before
 this to make room for a more commodious
 building.

Work on the Common has come to a stand-
 still. We hope the citizens will not allow a
 work that will add so much to the beauty of
 the place, to fail for the want of funds.

Mr. O'Neil W. R. Hastings has just closed
 a very profitable term of school at West
 Bethel with an exhibition consisting of Decla-
 mations, Readings, Dialogues, and a Paper.
 Mr. H. has the reputation of being an excel-
 lent teacher.

GOULD'S ALUMNI.

Charles O. Perley, Merchant, resides in
 Bridgton, Me.

Edgar S. Brown, Lawyer, at Earlville, Ill.

Moses A. Hastings, Lawyer, resides in
 Lancaster, N. H.

Wm. W. Hastings, with the Business Firm
 of Mills & Gibbs, New York City.

Frederic O. Gerrish, Lumberman at Minneapolis, Minn.

Addison E. Herrick, A.M., graduated at Bowdoin College. Principal of the Academy at Blue Hill, Me.

Pinkney P. Burnham, Merchant, New York City.

Amos K. Town, Druggist, resides at Gorham, N. H.

Aaron Mason, has charge of the Silver King Mine, Arizona, at a salary of one thousand dollars per month.

Ezra T. Russell, Clerk in the Custom House, New York City.

Lewis C. Stearns, Lawyer at Springfield, Me.

John I. Sturgis, M.D., graduated at Bowdoin, resides in New Gloucester.

Jesse Jeffrey, Lawyer, resides in Turner, Me.

Marshall W. Davis, A.M., graduated at Bowdoin—has traveled several years in Europe, resides in Bethel.

Edwin U. Gibson, Miner, Leadville, Colorado.

Lucius B. Stiles, with the firm of A. T. Stewart & Co., New York City.

Lyman B. Shehan, A.B., graduated at Amherst. Principal of the High School in Westbrook.

Clarence E. Chapman, member of the Law School, Michigan University, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Hervey W. Chapman, A.M., graduated at Bowdoin. Member of Andover Theological Seminary, and at present preaching in Hillsborough, N. H.

Edwin C. Rowe, Merchant, resides in Bethel.

Ayres M. Edwards, member of the Junior class, Bowdoin College.

Frank M. Winter, member of the Junior class, Bowdoin College.

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